

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1898

NUMBER 119

NO MAINE INDEMNITY, NO WAR

Nothing But a Proposition to Feed Starving Cubans Will Be Urged By McKinley.

SAYS SPAIN IS WILLING TO MEET HALF WAY

Hopes Congress Will Remain Quiet While He Seeks to Adjust the Vexed Entanglement.

President Outlined His Programme Yesterday to Congressional Visitors—Tomorrow the Report of the Maine Court Goes to Congress With No Explanation or Recommendation, Save That He Has Acquainted Spain With Its Findings—Tuesday or Wednesday, a Message Asking For an Appropriation of \$500,000 to Further Alleviate Cuban Suffering—If Intervention Must Come, It Will Be Made Solely On Humanitarian Grounds—Admits It Would Be As Difficult to Satisfy the Americans With Any Proposed Settlement As It Would Be to Satisfy the Cubans.

Washington, March 26.—President McKinley talked freely with his congressional visitors today, both in regard to his plans for the future and his appreciation of the situation with reference to Cuba. His programme, as thus outlined, is as follows:

To send the report of the Maine court of inquiry to congress on Monday without explanation or recommendation, save that he has acquainted Spain with its findings—Tuesday or Wednesday, a Message Asking For an Appropriation of \$500,000 to Further Alleviate Cuban Suffering—If Intervention Must Come, It Will Be Made Solely On Humanitarian Grounds—Admits It Would Be As Difficult to Satisfy the Americans With Any Proposed Settlement As It Would Be to Satisfy the Cubans.

To follow this, Tuesday or Wednesday, with a message dealing with the condition of the non-combatants in Cuba, and asking for an appropriation of \$500,000 for their immediate relief.

To present a message to the senate, asking that country to make provision for the care of her own helpless people, and to come to some terms with the Cubans which will be satisfactory to them and put an end to the war. This failing, to forcibly intervene on humanitarian grounds.

PRESIDENT'S ABIDING FAITH.
The president indicated to his callers an abiding faith that peace may be preserved, and a determination on his part to accomplish that end if it may be done with honor to our own country and without disregarding the demands of humanity. He frankly and repeatedly avowed today his desire to prevent a conflict, while at the same time indicating a firm purpose to secure relief for the starving non-combatants.

Indeed, the latter purpose appeared to be the topic upon which the president dwelt most. He dwelt upon the fact that the requisition of humanitarian rights or of independence would not be of any material service to these unfortunate. He admits that such action might be of assistance to the Cuban army (the insurgent army), but they, he said, have shown a capacity to take care of themselves, and do not stand in pressing need of our kind offices.

HEART HALF WAY.
The president believes Spain will interfere, no obstacle to her sending succor to her indigent people, and he will ask congress to act promptly, that the aid be given may not arrive too late to relieve the Cuban necessities. This done, the president is hopeful that congress will remain quiet while the executive branch of the government continues its efforts to secure a peaceful settlement of the difficulty.

He thinks it not too late to do this, and he made the assertion today that Spain was willing to meet half way in adjusting the entanglement without coming to blows.

He referred only casually to the sailing of the Spanish torpedo boats, leaving the impression on the minds of his visitors that although they had, so far, in this matter, Spain is acting within the bounds of her own rights, and that no just complaint can yet be made by this country in regard to this course.

ADMITS AUTONOMY A FAILURE.
He did not enter into details regarding the propositions he may make, or may have made, to Spain, for undoubtedly some are pending, and he left the impression that he would be satisfied with no settlement that would not give the Cubans a very liberal form of government. He admitted frankly that autonomy had proved a failure, and expressed the opinion that it would be as difficult to satisfy the Americans with any settlement that might be made as it would be to satisfy the Cubans themselves. He reiterated the possibility of securing an agreement on the part of Spain to allow Cuba to conduct her own affairs with absolute freedom, except that the island should be required to pay the mother country a specified sum in the way of tribute every year out of her revenues, seeming to think

that this would form a basis upon which both Spain and the Cubans would agree without the sacrifice of too much pride on either side.

NO INDEMNITY FOR MAINE.

Mr. McKinley reverted often in his conversation to his desire to maintain peace, and dwelt upon the fact that war meant not only the loss of life and property, but that it also would injure our commerce, disturb business conditions generally, increase our public debt, add to our pension roll and result in many ways to our disadvantage and distress. He made it clear also that whatever course he might pursue in the future he would not at present demand any indemnity at the hands of Spain for the loss of the Maine, preferring to leave that matter to the adjustment of a more quiet period.

SENATE BACKS HIM.

The president also spoke of possible complications with other nations, but did not manifest any uneasiness on this score. Senators who have visited the president have, without exception, so far as can be learned, assured him that the senate appreciates his efforts to preserve peace under proper conditions and have told him that there is no danger of precipitate action in that body. They got the impression that if the worst comes, and it shall be absolutely determined that no other course will avail, the president will be found ready for armed intervention.

IF WAR MUST COME.

On the score of politics, he assured them that he would rather see the Republican party fall of future success than to wage an unjust war, but that, if war must come, it must be war for humanity, and that this fact must be made so evident that he will have the entire nation behind him in a conflict at arms.

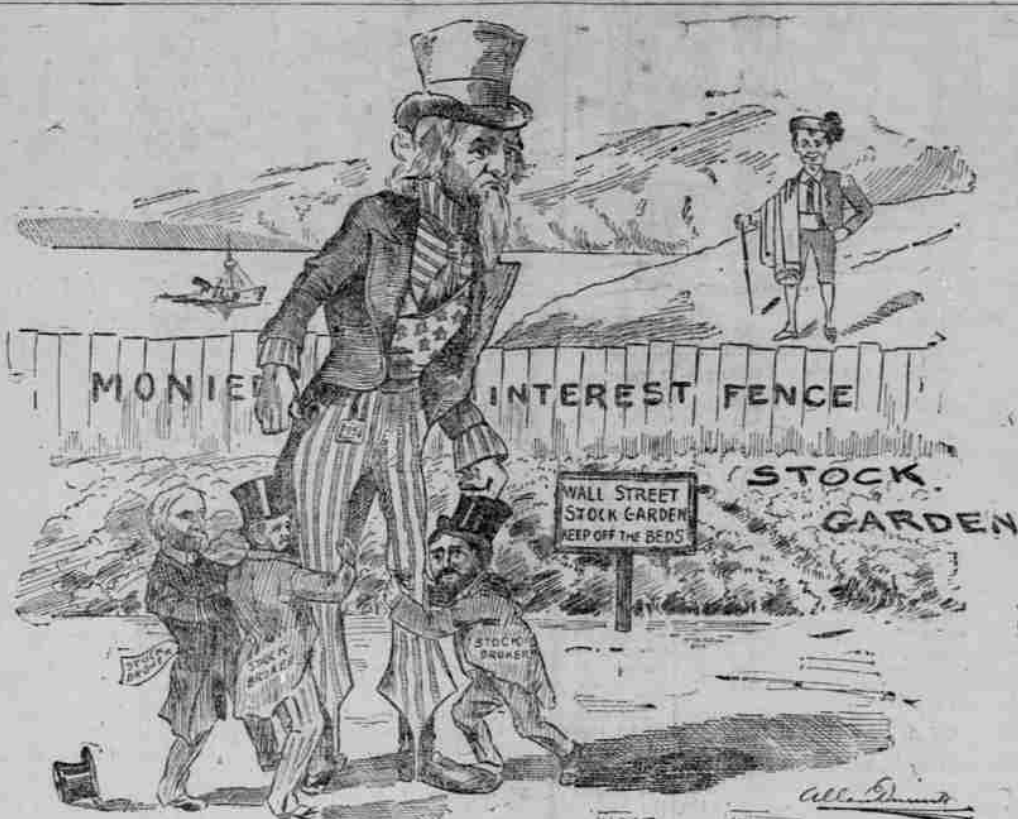
TENSION RELIEVED.

The intense anxiety which marked yesterday's developments in the Spanish situation was noticeably relieved today, as the worst, for the present at least, had become known in the publication of the material points of the court of inquiry's report, and little remained but to await calmly the submission of the full report and the president's message to congress early next week. Such cable communications as may have passed between Washington and Madrid in regard to the report were closely guarded by officials, but it was stated, however, that Minister Woodford had been cabled to notify the Spanish government as to the results found by the American court, particularly with regard to the explosion, and that the responsibility for the external explosion had not been definitely fixed. This cablegram, it can now be stated, was sent from Washington Thursday night. The fact that it was dispatched before the arrival of Commander Marks bearing the full text of the report and the evidence appears on its face to involve contradiction.

CABLEGRAM TO WOODFORD.

It can be stated only that the cablegram was sent to Minister Woodford, directing him to give this notification to the Spanish government on Thursday night. It is believed that the dispatch went no further than directing the results to be made known to the Spanish government, with a view of leaving the responsibility with Spain of making such response as seems appropriate on such an occasion. Up to tonight no action on the part of the Spanish government had been officially communicated to Washington. It is not doubted that the Spanish minister and Minister Woodford had conferred on

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CHORUS OF STOCK BROKERS—"Hold Onto Him. If He Gets After Spain He'll Trample the Garden and Break Down the Fence."

THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

Preparations For Appeals to Naval Militia.

NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY AND MASSACHUSETTS

Three States That Can Furnish All the Men Required.

Not Regarded Probable That the Naval Militia of the West Will Be Called Into Service—Revenue Cutters—Work at Dry Tortugas—Harmonizing Board—Battleship Oregon—Monitors Getting Tugged Out—Naval Movements.

Washington, March 26.—As rapidly as possible the navy department is pushing the work of preparation for calling into active service such of the naval militia of the various states as may be needed, and will volunteer for service. As already announced, the naval militia of Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey to meet all requirements. Should hostilities break out, however, it is regarded as extremely likely that the naval militia of both the middle, western and southern states will be called upon to assist in manning auxiliary cruisers and coast defense vessels.

Naval officials regard the naval militia as a most valuable adjunct to the navy proper, as it could be utilized not only to man the smaller vessels, but could be depended upon as a second line of defense. As Assistant Secretary Roosevelt points out, there are two very important features which could be attended to by this second line. One

is the placing of mines; and the other the establishment of signal stations for coast defense.

The militia of Massachusetts and New York has been given special instructions in torpedo practice and coast signaling, and the service of such men will prove of great value. It has been suggested that the life-saving stations, being under government control, should be fully equipped with apparatus for signaling in times of emergency.

Among Secretary Long's callers was Mayor Quincy, of Boston, who discussed the need of protecting the city by suitable armament and first class ships, as well as the two single turreted old monitors to be sent there. Mr. Long fully shared this sentiment of his fellow townsman, but there is little prospect that the better class of ships can be used north of Hampton Roads in times of emergency.

Commander Schley came to bid goodbye to Secretary Long before going to Hampton Roads to assume command of the dining squadron. He leaves Washington tomorrow and will raise his commodore's flag on Monday. His heart is in this particular assignment, and he expressed the greatest satisfaction in starting for this duty.

PAINTED FIGHTING COLOR.

Another shift was made in the plans for painting the warships, and Captain Crowninshield finally determined that all the ships of the navy should be painted in fighting colors. The color of all federal ships during the civil war, and is said to be the best "fighting color."

The naval bureau of ordinance is preparing new mounts for a number of Whitehead torpedoes, in order to place them in the revenue cutters, and the newly acquired yachts and tugs. The torpedo tubes were originally intended to go below deck, but with the new craft the tubes and mounts must be changed for service on the upper decks. When this work is done, Captain O'Neil, head of the bureau, expects to be able to equip 60 craft, if occasion demands, with torpedo tubes.

DRY TORTUGAS.

The contract for the big steel pier, coal sheds and extensive coal appliances for loading war vessels at Dry Tortugas and Key West were let today. The Union Bridge company of New York will build the steel pier, etc., both at Tortugas and Key West, the contract price being \$300,000. The tracks, cars, machinery, etc., will be furnished by the Brown Hoisting company of Cleveland, O., for \$151,000. The contract calls for completing the extensive work at Tortugas in 183 days and at Key West in 190 days.

REVENUE CUTTERS.

Formal orders were published today by Captain Shoemaker, chief of the revenue cutter service, for the eight revenue cutters called into the service of the navy, to rendezvous at the Norfolk navy yard. The instructions given to the commanders of the ships were to report at Norfolk between the 23rd of March and the 5th of April. Some difficulty is anticipated in getting the cutter Greaves out of the fifth harbor. She is too long to pass through the locks of the canal, and it may be necessary for the department to cut off the stern of the vessel in order to permit her passing the locks.

Preparations are making by the

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THE HERALD BULLETIN.

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SPAN'S REPLY TO MCKINLEY

Declares That She Will Tolerate No Invasion of Her Rights in Cuba.

BUT WE MAY FEED THE STARVING CUBANS

McKinley's Note to Spain Merely Refers to the Maine Outrage as a "Lamentable Incident."

Warns the Spanish Government That the Time For Intervention Is Drawing Near—Spain Deprecates the Sending of Wholesale Relief, But Will Not Resist It—Vague Reference to the Destruction of the Maine—Will Not Accept the Verdict of the American Court—Will Not Tolerate Any Step Intended to Lead to the Overthrow of Spanish Rule in Cuba—Wants Arbitration.

New York, March 27.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says: President McKinley has cabled two notes to Spain this week through Minister Woodford. One deals with the destruction of the Maine; the other with President McKinley's plan of humanitarian intervention by the United States in the Cuban war. Both notes are expressed in strong, firm language, without suggestion of threat. They are, perhaps, merely preliminary.

For the destruction of the Maine the president demands no indemnity. He merely acquaints the Madrid government with the fact that the naval court of inquiry finds that the ship was blown up in Havana harbor by an external agency, and that nothing but a mine or torpedo of the largest size could have wrought such destruction. The president insists that the Spanish government and waits reply.

Mr. Woodford did not even demand a nearly response. As to the war in Cuba, President McKinley advised the Spanish government, in the polite terms, that the time is fast drawing near when the United States would intervene, and that upon the warning now often given to Spain since the struggle in Cuba began.

The president clearly intimated that a war in Cuba must come, and he fixed no date. The note that makes the question of Cuban intervention paramount to the Maine catastrophe, which the president's statement is made in nearly as a lamentable incident. The issue and problems of the Cuban war the United States government now calls urgently to the attention of Spain, declaring that the conditions now prevailing in Cuba, so near to the shores of the United States, have long been intolerable to the American people.

Spain was reminded by Minister Woodford that the action of the president and his representatives during the recent late administration has always been aimed at the preservation of peace and the promotion of cordial relations with Spain.

She had had the widest scope in choosing her own methods to restore peace in her American colonies and has failed.

The United States, against its own wishes and desires, has become convinced that Spain has made no substantial progress, either towards the pacification of Cuba or the realization of the aspirations of the people of her colonies.

Reports from the United States consuls, like those of agents and European powers who have opportunities for inquiry, have been most unfavorable to Spain.

President McKinley signifies to the government of Spain his intention of immediately communicating all facts in his possession regarding Cuba, and the many reports of the Cuban people, which will make the distribution of relief by the United States to the Cubans more effective and upon a much larger scale.

The nearest approach to a threat in President McKinley's memorandum, which is said to be strongly argued and couched in the most dignified but unmistakable terms, is the statement that in making fresh contributions for the relief of the suffering people of Cuba, the American people expect a practical return assigned for the complete restoration of peace and order in that island.

SPAIN'S REPLY.
The Spanish reply is very firm. It reiterates her intention of Spain not to tolerate any invasion of Spanish rights or any step intended to lead to the overthrow of the Spanish rule in Cuba.

Spain deprecates sending wholesale relief in the manner suggested by President McKinley, on the ground that it will encourage rebel separatists in the term employed even if it does not lead to actual conflict between the authorities of the United States and Spain. But Spain does not refuse the aid. She will not resist this step, probably. Spain lays much stress upon the effects she has made to satisfy the views of the United States, and she has endeavored to implant home rule and thus hasten the pacification of Cuba, which has been regarded so long only because of the moral and material assistance given from the United States and the large rebellion fund raised in North America.

On the Maine question, Spain makes conciliatory but vague responses, hoping that a just solution will be found, declining to accept the American naval court verdict as final and suggesting possible arbitration of the entire question, along with her own claims against the United States.

SPANISH WAR PREPARATIONS.
Credit Obtained By War Minister—Fortifications Strengthened.

New York, March 26.—The World's Madrid correspondent says that the Spanish flotilla, now on the way from the Canary Islands, consists of three torpedo boats, three destroyers, and the merchant steamer City of Cadiz, carrying coal. It has been stated that there are 12 vessels in the fleet.

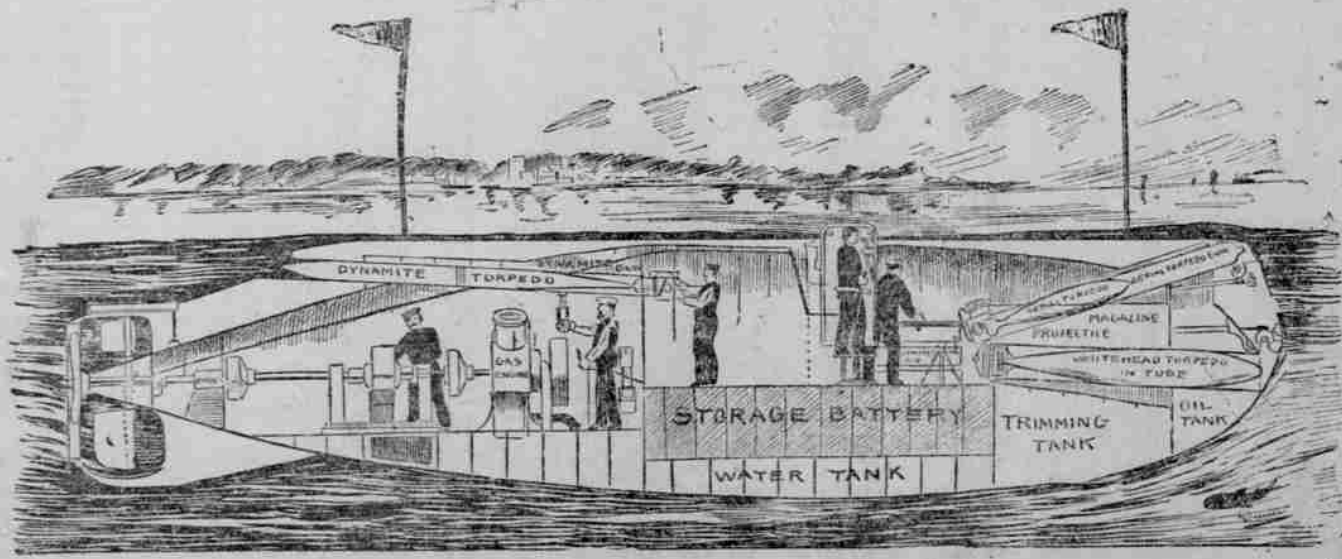
The Spanish government is endeavoring to secure torpedo destroyers, and cruisers in England, and a cruiser from Italy.

Great activity is reported at Cadiz, Ferrol and Cartagena arsenals. Coast defenses are being strengthened in Spain, the Balearic Islands, Costa and the Canary Islands.

The minister of war has obtained a credit of 25,000,000 for war stores.

Intense excitement has been caused in political and financial circles, and, in fact, among all classes of society, by the news of the report on the Maine. In fact, even the ministerial papers, like the Liberal and Correo Correspond-

NO BATTLESHIP CAN DEFEND ITSELF AGAINST THIS DESTROYER.



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE TERRIBLE HOLLAND SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT.

New York, March 26.—The submarine boat Holland was given another trial today, she left her pier at the Harlan dry docks here shortly after noon and, accompanied by the tug Sal-

mon, proceeded toward Pottsville, Pa. Holland was in charge of the new craft. After remaining a short time on the surface, the vessel was submerged, bow first, until all that was above the surface was the

flagpoles. The vessel came up, bow first, showing that she had been turned under water, and was perfectly under the control of the inventor. This performance was repeated several times. It was only by the aid of the

flagpoles that the officials of the Holland company on the tug Linderman were able to follow her. She remained in the sound over two hours, and her trial was successful in every particular.